

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION**  
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable always in advance.

**THE WEEKLY EDITION**  
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always to be paid in advance.

\$1 in advance will pay for six months. \$5 will pay for three copies of one year.

\*Persons remitting \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year. \$2 will pay for six months. \$1 will always be charged for the Tri-Weekly, and 50 cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative sessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5. All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them.

**The Warehousing System.**  
We have lately skimmed over an article in the October number of the Southern Literary Messenger, from the pen of "Harry Bluff," who is said to be Lt. MAURY, of the U. S. Navy. The article is addressed to the Memphis Convention, and ably discusses various questions of public interest. Of these, the most prominent and probably the most important, is that of the establishment of the Warehousing System, as it is called, for the benefit of the commercial interest of the country, but especially of the South.

By this system is meant the provision made for lodging imported articles in public warehouses, at a fair rent, without payment of the duties on importation, till the articles be withdrawn for home consumption. If re-exported, no duty is paid.

It is laid down by Dr. Smith, in one of his justly celebrated maxims on the subject of taxation, that "Every tax ought to be levied at the time and in the manner that is most likely to be convenient for the contributor to pay it." (Wealth of Nations, vol. iii. page 368.) No one can doubt the soundness of this maxim; and yet it was very strangely neglected, down to 1833, in the management of the English customs.

Previously to this period, the duties on most goods imported had either to be paid at the moment of their importation, or a bond, with sufficient security for their future payment, had to be given to the revenue officers. The hardship and inconvenience of such a system is obvious. It was often very difficult to find sureties; and the merchant, in order to raise funds to pay the duties, was frequently reduced to the ruinous necessity of selling his goods immediately on their arrival, when, perhaps, the market was already glutted. Neither was this the only inconvenience that grew out of this system; for the duties having to be paid all at once, and not by degrees as the goods were sold for consumption, their price was raised by the amount of the profit on the capital advanced in the payment of the duties; competition, too, was diminished in consequence of the greater command of funds required to carry on trade under such disadvantages; and a few rich individuals were enabled to monopolize the importation of those commodities on which heavy duties were payable. The system had, besides, an obvious tendency to discourage the carrying trade. It prevented that country from becoming an entrepot for foreign products, by hindering the importation of such as were not immediately wanted for home consumption; and thus tended to lessen the resort of foreigners to English markets, inasmuch as it rendered it difficult, or rather impossible, for them to complete an assorted cargo. And in addition to all these circumstances, the difficulty of granting a really equivalent drawback to the exporters of such commodities as had paid duty, opened a door for the commission of every species of fraud.

"Harry Bluff" contends that the same, and even greater evils, have been inflicted upon American commerce, by our defective Custom House system; and argues strongly that these evils can alone be remedied by the adoption of the warehousing system. He argues, and plausibly too, that it is by this system alone, that the Southern cities especially, can regain that prosperity to which they are naturally entitled, and which they once enjoyed; but of which they have been deprived by the unfavorable influence of our present revenue laws.

"Harry Bluff" takes correct ground in our opinion in relation to the payment of duties in cash. He says: "I do not mean to inveigh against cash duties; on the contrary, I would have the duties in cash, by all means; but I would have no monopoly in trade, and as few restrictions as possible upon commerce. The present system makes the importing business of the country a monopoly of the most odious kind. Instead of exacting the duties when the goods were landed, I would let them go into bonded Warehouses, properly protected and secured, and exact the duties only when the goods leave these Warehouses for consumption at home. With such an arrangement, men of small capital could go into the importing business, competition would become more active and goods cheaper; consequently an increased demand, an increased supply, increased facilities to buy, larger consumption, a greatly increased revenue—all, would follow."

"The merchant having a capital of \$400,000, would not then, as now, have to keep one quarter of it by him, in cash, ready for the Custom-House, and make \$3 do the work of \$4; for the country merchant, coming to lay in his assortment, would find it cheaper to buy the goods in bond from the importer, get the transfer at the Warehouse office, and pay duty himself, if he reside near; or, if not, remove the whole under bond, say to St. Louis, or Cincinnati, warehouse them there, and pay duties as he withdraws them for consumption. By this course, he would save the commission and interest, which the importer now charges for paying the duties for him; he could carry on the same business with a smaller capital. And thus, the consumer would buy cheaper."

This subject will no doubt come before Congress this winter, and we hope that some judicious plan, embracing all the economical features suggested by the experience of Great Britain, and by the wisdom of our own statesmen, will be adopted.

**Progress of the Rail Road.**  
We learn that 20 of the 30 miles of the Rail Road from Edinburgh to Indianapolis is already graded and ready for the mud sills and superstructure. The balance is much advanced, and eight weeks of good working weather would complete the whole. There is a sufficient force on the road, and every thing is now progressing finely. One of the most important parts of the work is also done, viz: the foundations of the Bridge across Blue River. On this there remains nothing to do but to place the superstructure; and the framing can be got ready while the abutments and piers are being finished. There will be no delay on this, as the work is out of reach of high waters. There remains no doubt but that the road will be entirely ready for use on or before January, 1847.

Much credit is due to the Company, Engineer, and Contractors for the energy and faithfulness with which all have performed their respective duties.

Of the people of New York have voted, by a majority of 50,000, to have a convention to reform their State Constitution.

# The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 27, 1845.

[Volume XXXIII, Number 23.]

## Morrison convicting himself of Falsehood.

In his second number, Morrison attempts to substantiate his purity of principle by offering as the evidence of it an editorial article from the State Sentinel of June 6, 1844. The article was a record of the fact, that, on the reception of the news of Col. Polk's nomination, while one of the editors of this paper was blazing away with Uncle Sam's big gun, and doing the labor of a worky out of doors, A. F. Morrison did do a little something on paper, which would carry the news of his "Van Buren Conservative" Democracy, (as he calls it,) a little further than even the noise of so big a gun as the Princeton's could reverberate. We never were green enough to dispute the paper Democracy of Morrison on that occasion.

The veriest tyro in office-seeking knows very well what effect such apparent prominence gives a politician. It tells as well at a distance, and costs less, than any other kind of demonstration. It is, therefore, a kind which exactly suits the views and feelings of A. F. Morrison. IT PAYS! But here is the article:

From the Indiana State Sentinel of June 6, 1844.

**Enthusiastic Meeting.**  
The great relief of the painful suspense, increasing every hour's delay after the receipt of the first news from the National Convention, we received, on Tuesday evening, the result of the harmonious action of that august body, in the nomination of Polk and Wright. It was hailed with enthusiasm by the Democratic party here, with the greatest enthusiasm—every man proclaiming his perfect willingness to forget all previous personal predilections, and a determination to sustain the action of the great Convention with all his strength and might against the hosts of the Dagon of Whiggery. A spontaneous and most enthusiastic meeting was agreed to be held at the Court House at early candle-lighting, and without any other than oral notice, the Democratic citizens assembled in crowds, to re-echo all past differences, and to pledge unitedly on the altar of patriotism that henceforth we should act as one man in the great and glorious cause in which we have enlisted.

Gen. Whigmore was called to the chair, and delivered a short and pertinent address, which was received with thunders of applause. A. F. Morrison, Esq., was appointed secretary. The meeting was then addressed at length by Hon. Amos Lane, who ably discussed the doctrines of the two parties. He was listened to with profound attention. The meeting was then successively addressed by Mr. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor of the 3d district; by Capt. Cain, T. Kinder, Gen. Drake, and H. J. Harris. We regret that the crowded state of our columns, at the late hour at which this notice is written, prevents us from noticing more at length the remarks of the several speakers. They were all, however, distinguished by a spirit of harmony and confidence of certain victory in November, and were responded to by the great body of the audience with the utmost good feeling and hearty enthusiasm.

During the evening a series of resolutions were offered by Gen. A. F. Morrison, approving formally of the nomination, which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Drake then offered a resolution commendatory of the noble and self-sacrificing course of Mr. VAN BUREN, who had authorized Mr. Butler of New York to withdraw his name from the Convention whenever the harmonious action of the party should seem to require it. The resolution was received with thunders of applause, and was carried by a large majority.

While a portion of the Democracy were thus engaged, others were employed in hailing the nominations by a national salute with Uncle Sam's big powder, which caused the thundering peals in a tone that struck terror into the hearts of the Whigs. Twenty-seven rounds, one for each State, were fired, with one or two Texas. Large bonfires of tar barrels also added to the excitement of the time, and gloriously illuminated the city.

Now it is true, as here stated, that Morrison did, at the meeting spoken of, submit a series of resolutions acquiescing in the decision of the Baltimore Convention in favor of Col. Polk, as it was arranged that he should do so. That much was quietly yielded to his selfishness, by general assent, for the sake of harmony, and peace, and union. Mercenary support was not to be rejected at such a time; it was rather to be coveted, though the disgust it might occasion. It was well enough, consequently, that we should speak kindly of him; and we did so, not only for the reason stated, but also because, naturally disposed to give the most generous interpretation to men's motives, we did not know but what it might be possible that we had been mistaken as to Morrison's. Time, and a very short time, proved we erred in so thinking and saying; but it was an ingenuous fault, and one for which we hope to be forgiven!

But we re-publish this article of ours, for another reason. In his first number, Morrison made the following lying statement about us:

"After the nomination was made, they openly proclaimed the defeat of Mr. Polk on the ground that 'NEW ISSUES' were then made, and that all the Whigs wanted was 'new issues.' From that day until the announcement of the Democrat, they actively persevered, in every manner in their power, to bring into disrepute those who advised the nomination of Gen. Cass, and which resulted in the ultimate election of Mr. Polk."

The friends of Gen. Cass in various parts of the State, were sorely perplexed with this course of the paper of the party, which from its position was calculated to produce some effect upon the public mind, and misdirect public sentiment.

The first sentence of this extract, will be stamped as a base and infamous LIE, by every number of our paper from the time of Polk's nomination, and before and since. More than this. Dr. CHARLES PARKY, now a member of the State Central Committee, was the first man who brought the news of the nomination of Polk and Wright to this town. He communicated it immediately to us, and will testify that on the instant, we expressed unqualified delight, and declared we should beat the Whigs. This, however, is comparatively unimportant; for every Van Buren man, at least, must feel that Morrison lies.

As to the equally base lies about our pretended treatment of the Cass men, the article copied by Morrison, as well as our articles before and since, give them the lie direct. The article, (which truly expressed our feelings on the subject,) shows most conclusively that we were willing to treat the Cass men most liberally. Read again our remarks in relation to Amos Lane, Gen. Drake, Morrison himself, and our exclusive Cass men, and say if they did not evince the strongest disposition on our part to treat them with all possible courtesy and consideration. The sentiment no doubt was reciprocal for the time being. But soon the devilish spirit of heartless selfishness resumed its accustomed sway over Morrison and a few others, and we have no doubt whatever that it led them, ere the consummation of the canvass, to desire the defeat rather than the election of Mr. Polk.

Henry Clay, while Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Gallatin, then our Minister at the Court of St. James, as follows:

"Nor is it conceived that Great Britain has, or can, make out, even a colorable title to any portion of the NORTH WEST COAST!"

Yet in the face of this positive and sweeping declaration, many of the leading whig papers, true to the old federal spirit, maintain that the claims of Great Britain to Oregon, are superior to our own! Which is the British party?

## The Sinking Fund.

We have received several calls, from Whig as well as Democratic papers, and lastly from Morrison's concern, to state all we know about the Sinking Fund. We never said we knew anything about it; but we did assert that rumors were rife relative to the secret mismanagement of the concern. These rumors are every day talk. The true condition of the Fund has been a sealed book not only to the public, but to the Executive offices of the State, past and present. So we are informed. Like a rotten Bank about to explode, the balance sheet is all that they condescend to put forth. "Every one knows how often a dishonest Cashier, after having stolen his thousands, can manage and has managed, to present a fair balance sheet, and deceive even President and Directors themselves. Is it not possible that such a game may be practised in other places?"

We have been informed, and that by one of the Commissioners, that the State is likely to be a large loser by the knavery of individuals, especially in Marshall and Fulton counties—where one rascal aided another in false appraisement of lands, until their pockets were well lined, when they all decamped, leaving the Sinking Fund in the lurch, and minus, probably, thousands of dollars. That such games are practised in other counties, we verily believe. Then the lands have to be re-appraised, and agents are appointed, some of whom, it is understood, have boasted, that they pay equalled a Congressman's, eight dollars a day. At all events, it is not to be denied that at a late session of the Board, a number of agents were appointed, at heavy salaries, to traverse the State and "look after these mortgaged lands." Does not every one see that these agents can make good bargains for themselves, even if the people of the State are losers?

Under the circumstances, as we understand them, we deem it the especial duty of the next Legislature, and we ardently urge it upon their attention, to appoint an AGENT, one well qualified, and to give him sufficient time, to examine into the matter from beginning to end. He should be clothed with ample powers to perfect the examination. Every one will admit that the Bank examination under N. B. PALMER, Esq., was productive of good, excepting, perhaps, to such interested individuals as A. B. Fontaine, the thieving Cashier. If the Fund has been managed correctly, it will bear this examination, and be all the better for it. If it has not, as we are inclined to believe, it is a solemn duty our Representatives owe to the people to right matters at once; and in no way can it be so well done, in our opinion, as by the appointment of a faithful, competent and unimpeachable AGENT, who will fearlessly and faithfully examine its affairs.

"They followed the footsteps of MEDARY of the Ohio Statesman, and like him wanted to 'rule or ruin' because Mr. Van Buren was laid aside."

This is one of Morrison's imputations against us, as expressed in his own words in the 1st number of his "Democrat." To be placed in the same "category" with SAMUEL MEDARY is certainly a compliment equal to our highest aspirations. For fifteen years or more the Democracy, not only of Ohio and the West, but of the whole Union, received the benefit of Medary's unconquerable industry and invincible energy, and acknowledged his invaluable services to the cause. No man during the eventful era of Gen. Jackson labored harder nor with greater effect. His political enemies, as well as friends, admit this. True as the Damascus blade, he was ever foremost in the fight, and the discomfited hosts of Whiggery evinced his prowess. Ever wedded to principle, he would not temporize with its opposite, even to win the approbation of that class, which exists in all parties, who are actuated by personal and selfish ambition alone. That such men should hate him it is not strange. It would be strange if they did not. Morrison's hostility to MEDARY is, therefore, easily fathomed. It is the attribute of a depraved and selfish nature to hate that which is pure and generous. This accounts also for the libel which Morrison now utters against Medary in the hope of injuring us. But the slanderous imputation will fall harmless at Medary's feet. Though retired from the van of the battle, and desiring only to be permitted peacefully to wear the laurels won in many a hard fought fight; though he has yielded up the weapons of warfare to others' hands, and his assailants are thus permitted to revile and belie him with impunity; nevertheless, while there is either a grain of honesty or gratitude in the rank and file of the Democratic party, they will not fail to shield his fame, and do honor to his integrity. Medary's whole political career gives Morrison's slander the lie.

A curious resolution appears in the proceedings of a Dearborn county meeting which we copy in another column: that endorsing the democracy of Whitcomb and Bright, and also of Amos Lane the chairman of said meeting and of Mr. John P. Dunn. Now it seems to us that this endorsement of Whitcomb and Bright's democracy is a work of supererogation. They do not need it, and least of all in such company. They are contaminated rather than benefited by such an association. We suspect the resolution was permitted to pass as similar resolutions often do, because of the dislike so naturally felt by all men to oppose them in the presence of those interested. We confess that we dislike, under existing circumstances, to say anything on the subject; nor should we do so, were we not impelled to do it by the request that the resolution should be published in the State Sentinel. Taking it for granted that the resolution evinced the real opinion of the meeting, we admit the right freely to express it. We have a right to our opinion also, and it is not in concurrence with that expressed by the resolution in question.

Mr. Pease has sent us a second communication. By the aid of his kind friends, it is quite a creditable one. We are glad for his sake to witness so much improvement. The communication treats of the disorganization which prevailed in the Legislature of 1843, and will be of interest to our readers. We shall publish it in our next—semi-weekly and weekly.

The Detroit Advertiser has been alleging that the revival of the old wild cat concern, the State Bank of Michigan, is to be ascribed to General Cass—stating that he is one of the principal stockholders. The Free Press replies:

"Gen. Cass has never 'placed funds' in that institution for its immediate or remote revival; and hence the assertion of the Advertiser is utterly false. In no shape, form or manner is he connected with the Bank, except as the holder of stock, placed in his hands without any agency of his own, and by the depreciation of which he has lost some six hundred dollars."

The Cincinnati Union of the 4th inst. says: "We understand an agent is now in town, from Europe—who reports that the company of Prussians—about 30,000 in number—are preparing to immigrate to this country next spring, and the location now fixed upon for settlement is Iowa."

## Thanksgiving.

The following witty and allusive description of New England's great festival is from an old number of the Boston Evening Bulletin.

"Now hath arrived the festival proclaimed of yore, when the strait bodied grandfathers of our goodly commonwealth found themselves planted triumphantly in the land whilom enjoyed by heathen savages. Now doth the carnival prevail, and the civil magistrate ordaineth stuffing. Lo! the farmer fatteneth hives and swine, and the fletcher cutteth up brackets and sparrows, and Jotham trudgeth to the market town therewith. Now bustling housewives wield the chopping knife, and spread the crust, and scatter the treacle; while duteous Molly brandisheth the carver, dealing driblets to ducks and dilldies—across some hickory log she also gullioneth the patriarchal roger, slaseth likewise the weasand of dame Parliet, her age of laying past! His last gobble hath the gray wanderer gotten, and the fan-tailed turkey bidden fardel to herbage, and the porker grunted moodily in mud his greasy requiem. The larger groaneth with the burthen of bacon, and the stall staggereth beneath mountains of mutton. There is a savour of sauce in the kitchen, and a smacking of cider in the cellar, and a pageantry of plates in the parlour. Now cometh to the table pudding and priest, and goose and guest, and all things meet for the mandibles of man. Omnivorous man! how doth thy foul cravings cause devastation among the feathered tribe, the four-footed kingdom, and the vegetable empire!—Dreadment thou of paradise in thy potations of porter, and presumest thou to moralize amidst thy gormandizings! Alas! for thy absorptions, thou shalt suffer tuncification; and for thy gluttings, there is in store for thee a purgatory of lumbago. A thankful heart should not be smothered in spirits, nor a grateful bosom crammed with cabbage!"

"Now, in cities dense, the long expected holiday brings freedom to the lads, and much fat produce into market. Mark the portly merchant from his princely meal outmarching, with gladness resting on his cheek, and poultry in his stomach. You happy urchin too, hath been to greet with ready compliments his antiquated aunt; while welcome issues from her lips, and pastry from her pantry. Now belles, all plumed and ribboned, trip to the church, with sober mind intent on piety and pie; to hear the horgan and the anthem."

"Now, 'tis a merry time in hall and hovel—while the nabob glazes with eager eye on viands luscious and far-fetched, the laborer spreads before a furnished household his little store of gleanings gleanings, including the genuine, the law standard and counterfeit; giving their weight, quality and exact value, and enabling the inexperienced to detect those which are spurious. By J. L. RIDDELL, M. D., melter and refiner in the United States Branch Mint, New Orleans, Professor of Chemistry, &c."

The first American dollar of which a specimen is given bears the date of 1795. The dollar of 1833, with the flying eagle, is given. Only one thousand of these were stamped. It is consequently very rare. There have been but few counterfeits of the United States dollar, comparatively few of the coin having been issued; it being the policy of the government to issue half dollars in preference, as less likely to leave the country. The Spanish and Mexican dollars possess unusual interest as a study of history. One of the last of the former is the Spanish dollar of Joseph Napoleon 1812. Every variety of the Mexican dollar is given, including many not commonly met with. The intention of the author has been to make a scientific book, useful especially to the dealers in money as a test of the value of coin, but it also offers materials for a liberal study of history among the works of consequence in this department.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN.—I notice that you have, in your list of offices held by A. F. Morrison, Esq., and of those for which he has been a candidate, fallen into an error. The error is a common one; but still it is well to be scrupulously exact in these matters, as I have no doubt is your desire.

You name him as having been "Indian Commissioner," &c. This is not strictly correct. He would have been if he could; but as he failed, he found that something could be made, even enough for him to quit his post, as Democratic editor, and accompany the Commissioners. That his object was patriotic, and that he cherishes the cause of the poor, will deny none especially those who saw the proceeds of his labors. I will not attempt to burden your columns, unless specially induced so to do, with the particulars, as they are very familiar here. My only object was, and is, to correct you, and through your columns, others who are similarly mistaken.

Respectfully,  
Z.  
[We thank our correspondent for his correction, and would be pleased, as he has, if we are not misinformed, a full knowledge of the Blanket Treaty, to have him furnish us with the strict truth of the whole matter. We never strike in the dark.]

**Champagne—Hard Cider.**  
It is well known that a large portion of what is sold in the West as Champagne, is nothing but common clarified cider—a pure yankee invention. Last week we were invited to try some just imported by "Dutch Charly,"—Charles Meyer; and we have nothing to say but just this: That it is the only genuine article of champagne we have ever seen in the State of Indiana. The lovers and connoisseurs of that fine and wholesome beverage may take our word for it; and if it don't prove to be the sparkling *cuvée* de *deus*, set us down as no judge. Mr. Meyer has made arrangements to keep a full supply; and we verily believe he will do so, should the demand be every thing reasonable. Let all try it.

A WONDERFUL CERTIFICATE.—"This is to certify that I caught a severe cold—the cold caught, by which I became deaf, dumb and blind. I was recommended to use HOBKINS' COUGH CANDY. One stick enabled me to talk like a book—two sticks caused me to sing like a nightingale—three sticks made me see a hole through a mill stone—and a whole package rendered me as pliable as india rubber, and as full of gas as a balloon."

STRETCHIT LONGBOW.

We take oysters!  
FLOUR SPECULATION.—The New York Sun ventures upon a calculation of the cost and charges of exporting flour for the benefit of flour speculators. It says:

"Suppose we purchase at \$5. Insurance 6 cents; commission 16 cents; interest 6 cents; petty expenses 11 cents. This amounts to \$5.39 per barrel, or 26s. 7d; freight and carriage, 27d; petty expenses in Liverpool, 10d; commissions, 1s. 2d; making the cost of a barrel of flour in Liverpool, 31s. 4d. Now if flour is quoted correctly per last delivered, at 30 shillings sterling a barrel, it follows if we buy at \$6, that we lose 1s. 4d. The price of flour, if at \$5.35 or \$5.50 may allow a small profit, but not at \$5, unless the crops in England are utterly poor, and flour is up to 35s. Then the flour on hand will sell at a profit."

Thirty-six Horses, raised on Mr. Clay's farm at Ashland, were in New Haven a few days since to be shipped to the West Indies.—Ledger.

Why don't he sell them in his "high tariff home market!"

## New Books.

Turner's *Indian Annual Register*.—This excellent work, edited by C. W. CADY, Esq., for 1845 is on our table. A large amount of highly important matter, important to every person in the State and to tens of thousands out of it, has been added to the present edition, including an appendix, containing the names of the members of the General Assembly for 1845-6; terms of the Circuit Courts for 1846; list of the County Officers elected or appointed in 1845, with the dates of their commissions; a corrected list of post offices and postmasters; a National Register, and various other matters of importance. It is bound in elegant style by Turner, who has, at great expense, prepared himself with embossing presses, and all apparatus to perform that business in a style to be unsurpassed either east or west.

We recommend the Register to every body as a useful work.

Turner has received the following new books:

*Harpers' Illuminated Bible*, No. 41. This brings it down to the 12th chapter of Matthew of the New Testament, which is prefaced with an elegant engraved Title, printed in colors. It also ends the Apocrypha.

No. 2, of the *Illuminated Wandering Jew*. This is to be completed in about 18 numbers, and contains cuts which outdo all the Comic Almanacs, and which would put children into fits, besides scaring the very devil.

Nos. 69 and 70 of *Harpers' Illuminated Shakespeare*, commencing Timon of Athens. The engravings in this number are of a superior order.

*Observations in the East*, chiefly in Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor, by John P. Durbin, D. D. Two vols. This is a very interesting work, especially to the Biblical student. It is illustrated with beautiful engravings.

He has also a new series of Geographical Maps, a few of which we have examined, and believe them equal if not superior to any now in use. We shall examine them further.

Just call and examine Turner's specimens of bindings.

A MONEY ARTICLE.—The N. Y. News notices a new and valuable work recently published at New Orleans. It is entitled "A Monograph of the Silver Dollar, good and bad, illustrated with fac-simile figures of four hundred and twenty-five varieties of dollars, and eighty-seven varieties of half dollars, including the genuine, the law standard and counterfeit; giving their weight, quality and exact value, and enabling the inexperienced to detect those which are spurious. By J. L. RIDDELL, M. D., melter and refiner in the United States Branch Mint, New Orleans, Professor of Chemistry, &c."

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We take oysters!  
FLOUR SPECULATION.—The New York Sun ventures upon a calculation of the cost and charges of exporting flour for the benefit of flour speculators. It says:

"Suppose we purchase at \$5. Insurance 6 cents; commission 16 cents; interest 6 cents; petty expenses 11 cents. This amounts to \$5.39 per barrel, or 26s. 7d; freight and carriage, 27d; petty expenses in Liverpool, 10d; commissions, 1s. 2d; making the cost of a barrel of flour in Liverpool, 31s. 4d. Now if flour is quoted correctly per last delivered, at 30 shillings sterling a barrel, it follows if we buy at \$6, that we lose 1s. 4d. The price of flour, if at \$5.35 or \$5.50 may allow a small profit, but not at \$5, unless the crops in England are utterly poor, and flour is up to 35s. Then the flour on hand will sell at a profit."

Thirty-six Horses, raised on Mr. Clay's farm at Ashland, were in New Haven a few days since to be shipped to the West Indies.—Ledger.

Why don't he sell them in his "high tariff home market!"

## Letter from John Quincy Adams.

The following letter was addressed to C. Edwards Lester, the translator of "CECILIUS CITIZEN OF A REPUBLIC." The book is said to be a good one, but Mr. Adams's letter super-excellent. It will be read by old and young with undivided interest. We copy it from the N. Y. Mirror.

QUINCY, Mass., 11th Oct. 1845.

Dear Sir—Indisposition has delayed the answer which should have been immediately returned to your letter of the 23d of last month, which I received, together with the "Citizen of a Republic," by Anselmo Ceba; for both I offer you my cordial thanks, and particularly for the dedication of the book.

It is a remark, I believe, of Burke, "That liberty inheres in some sensible object, and that every nation has formed to itself some favorite point which, by way of eminence, becomes the criterion of their happiness. That the great contest for freedom in England were, from the earliest times, chiefly upon the question of taxing. The most of the contests in the ancient Commonwealths turned primarily on the right of the election of magistrates, or on the balance among the several orders of the State. The question of money was with them so immediate."

And, pursuing the same idea, he shows that the question of our Revolution was a contest of liberty according to English ideas, and on English principles, and that the champions of liberty in England, for a succession of ages, had taken infinite pains to inculcate as a fundamental principle, that in all monarchies the people must, in effect, themselves, mediately or immediately, possess the power of granting their own money, or to shadow some such object.

The colonies," he said, "drew from England, as with their life-blood, these ideas and principles. Their love of liberty, as with the English, fixed and attached on this specific point of taxing—liberty might be safe, or might be endangered in twenty other particulars, without their being much pleased or alarmed; here they felt its pulse, and as they found that beat, they thought themselves sick or sound."

The cause of the American Revolution, so far as it was a contest between Great Britain and her colonies, was thus a question of property, a limitation merely of the power of Government to levy money upon the people, by taxation; it was, in principle, John Hampden's question of ship-money. When the progress of the Revolution changed the principle of the controversy to a war for independence, and the colonies were called to form Constitutions of Government, a moderate union for themselves, the question of taxation became but one of many other principles in the organization of Government, involving the whole theory of human rights, and all the foundations of liberty staked upon the fabric of the social compact.

Perhaps the circumstances alluded to by Burke that our controversy with Great Britain had originated in those ideas of liberty which our fathers had brought with them from England, and which were concentrated upon the simple point of taxation, has retained an undue proportion of influence in our estimate of liberty down to the present time.

The Italian Republics of the middle ages were founded also upon principles of liberty differently modified, and indissolubly connected with the right of taxation. Our statesmen, patriots, legislators, and people, are still conduced by the ties of language in a great degree to the traditions of England. An Italian writer of an age preceding that of the civil wars in England, in the seventeenth century, writing on the duties of a "Citizen of a Republic," with the history of Italy added to that of Greece and Rome before him, must have embraced a wider scope in the consideration of liberty and of human rights, than is to be found in the contracted sphere of the conflicting principle of freedom and of power in the English writers of the seventeenth century.

I shall therefore make it a point to read with attention the work of Ceba, and should my state of health hereafter permit, will freely give you my opinion concerning it. Liberty is still in our country a vital question of politics, morals and religion. A question upon which we have much to learn, and our posterity much to act. The days of my participation in it are passed, but the prayer for its progress and universal prevalence remains to the last moment of my life. I am, dear sir, very respectfully your fellow-citizen and friend.